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The sanitary conditions of this port and surrounding country are very good—only 2 deaths for week ended April 14, 1 of malarial fever and 1 of dysentery. Have visited both hospitals and find nothing of a suspicious character.

Respectfully,

J. GREY THOMAS,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

NOTE.—Dr. Thomas has since found 1 case of yellow fever at Port Limon and cabled the Bureau to that effect.

Report of the case of yellow fever at Port Limon.

PORT LIMON, COSTA RICA, *April 21, 1900.*

SIR: I cabled you yesterday evening of the occurrence in this place of only 1 and fatal case of yellow fever. The case was in the person of a Mr. Cheveria, a Costa Rican, age 76 years, three days and a half from the interior of Costa Rica. He had been in Port Limon less than three days when attacked. He arrived on the evening train on Monday, 16th, and took fever in forenoon of Thursday, 19th, and died Friday, 20th, at 1.15 p. m. The case presented the following history: Sudden onset, high temperature, 106° F.; albuminuria, 50 per cent; superficial hypostasis well marked, immediate cause of death being heart failure. Post-mortem obtained and held four hours after death with Drs. Staggall, railroad surgeon; Aguilar, port physician; Woods, of Louisiana State board of health, and myself.

The post-mortem revealed the following appearances: Temperature in axilla, 103° F., skin moderately jaundiced, conjunctiva negative, pupils widely dilated, gums negative, petechiae well marked over abdomen, buttocks, and thighs, no froth in blood from mouth, preperitoneal fat deeply jaundiced, intestines mildly so, liver boxwood in color, cirrhotic (hobnailed) alcoholic, not friable. Stomach showed numerous submucous hemorrhages, containing about one and one-half pints of dark bloody liquid. Kidney showed extensive hemorrhages beneath its capsule, and into the perinephric fat. No coagula were found in any of the blood vessels, their absence being doubtless due to the still warm condition of the cadaver. Mr. Cheveria's home is only 16 miles distant from Alajuela, where yellow fever has existed quite extensively for more than a year and where no attempts have been made by the authorities to suppress the disease.

There is daily communication between this place and San José by railroad. Mr. Cheveria's case is the first case of fever occurring here even of the slightest suspicious nature since my arrival, and I don't think he became infected here. Alajuela is 132 miles from Limon and is connected by railroad. The journey can be made in twenty-four hours; no restrictions are placed by the local authorities upon travel and traffic between these places. Alajuela is only 16 miles beyond San José and is the terminus of the Costa Rican Railroad. It is connected by stage with Punta Arenas on the Pacific side, where, I also understand, exists yellow fever. The journey from Punta Arenas to Alajuela is thirty hours by mule back. I would suggest that no passengers or baggage of any kind from Costa Rica be allowed to go to any southern port of the United States during the quarantine season.

I don't believe there will be any danger in carrying fruit to southern ports, as each steamer is loaded under my personal supervision and all the laborers wear disinfected suits. All steamers are loaded in

twelve or fourteen hours after coming to the wharf. From now on I will not allow even masters of vessels ashore. I have detailed (at the fruit companies' expense), in conjunction with Dr. Wood, the Louisiana State board representative, a special policeman to watch every ship while at the wharf and to see that no one goes aboard and that no one from the ship goes ashore. The house with its furnishings in which Mr. Cheveria died has been properly disinfected. The nonimmunes are leaving for high altitudes.

I will allow no passengers or baggage to go to southern ports of the United States until the situation here is determined.

Respectfully,
 J. GREY THOMAS,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.
 The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

CUBA.

Reports from Cienfuegos, Casilda, and Santa Cruz del Sur.

CIENFUEGOS, CUBA, *April 23, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that during the week ended April 21, 1900, 18 deaths have occurred in this city, 3 from malaria, 2 from intestinal diseases, and 5 from tuberculosis. No contagious diseases have been reported in this vicinity. Death rate for the week is 23.50. Three alien steerage passengers, Turks, arrived from Cartagena, South America, on the steamship *Yucatan*. Ten foreign vessels have entered this port and 10 have cleared for other ports during the week.

Casilda.—Dr. Alejandro Cantero reports 6 deaths in the city of Trinidad during the week, no contagious diseases reported, health of port is good. Inspected 2 foreign vessels during the week.

Santa Cruz del Sur.—Dr. Juan R. Xiques reports no deaths during the week at that port, no contagious diseases reported, health of port good. Inspected 1 foreign vessel during the week.

Respectfully,
 J. M. LINDSLEY,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.
 The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Report from Havana.

HAVANA, CUBA, *April 23, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to report on the sanitary condition of this place for the week ended April 21, 1900, with the mortuary statistics for the five days ended April 18, 1900. The change in interval from seven to five days of the mortuary statistics is made for this time, so as to get our reports in conformity with those of the sanitary department of the city of Havana. Hitherto these reports were issued every seven days beginning from the first of each month for 3 reports, and the fourth would include the remainder of the month, that is from nine to ten days. It was obviously impossible then to have our seven-day interval system in conformity with their system. Now, however, they have changed to a seven-day interval and will continue so doing, and our change as aforesaid is for the purpose of giving our reports and theirs the same initial point.

No deaths from yellow fever are reported this week; 3 new cases diagnosed and under treatment. The general health of the city is extremely good. The death rate is low for Havana—21½ per thousand.